

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

Published by James Harper.]

"Truth and Justice."

[At \$1 50 in Advance.]

Volume XV.--Number 36.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, AUGUST 8, 1850.

Whole Number 764.

THE JOURNAL.

Is published every Thursday morning
BY JAMES HARPER,
In Telegraph Building, Public Square.

TERMS:

1 copy one year, paid in advance, \$1 50
1 " if paid within the year, 2 00
For Clubs.—Four copies, \$5 50
Six " 8 00
Ten " 13 00

The person getting up a club of ten will be entitled to one copy gratis, so long as the club continues by his exertions. The cash, in these cases, must invariably accompany the names.

ADVERTISING:

One square 3 insertions, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
One square 6 months, 4 00
" " 1 year, 6 00

To those who advertise larger a liberal reduction will be made.

The Prayer of the Betrothed.

A lady in the St. Louis Union, over the signature of Inez, portrays her thoughts in the following most beautiful verses, on the eve of her marriage:

Father, I come before Thy throne,
With low and bended knee,
To thank Thee, with a grateful tone,
For all Thy love to me.
Forgive me, if my heart this hour,
I give not all to Thee,
For deep affection's mighty power
Divides it now with Thee.

Thou knowest, Father, every thought
That wakes within my breast,
And how this heart has vainly sought
To keep its love suppressed.
Yet when the idol, worshipped one,
Sits fondly by my side,
And breathes the vows I cannot shun,
To me, his destined bride—

Forgive me, if the loving kiss,
He leaves upon my brow,
Is thought of in an hour like this,
And thrills me even now.
He's chosen me to be his love
And comforter through life;
Enable me, oh God, to prove
A loving, faithful wife.

He knows not, Father, all the deep
Affections I control—
The thousand loving thoughts that sweep
Resistless o'er my soul.
He knows not each deep fount of love
That gushes warm and free;
Nor can he ever, ever prove
My warm idolatry.

Then guard him, Father—round his way
Thy choicest blessing cast,
And render each successive day
Still happier than the last.
And, Father, grant us so to live,
That when this life is o'er,
Within the happy home you give,
We'll meet to part no more.

Chinese Law.

One of the "Celestials" at San Francisco, As-Sing by name, the keeper of a restaurant, left open a cess-pool on his premises, into which a citizen chanced to fall, and therefore the citizen sued the Celestial for damages. The Celestial interposed the following Chinese Law, in his defence, and the proceedings were dropped:

"By the laws of the Celestial Empire, which have been in force from the time of Confucius to the reign of this present illustrious Taukwang, it is provided that when a man trespasses upon another's ground, and thereby falleth into a sink, he shall get nothing but dirty clothes, unless he happeneth to be an outside barbarian, in which case he shall also get laughed at. As-Sing believes those laws still in force in all parts of the world, and also in California."

A BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—A young girl about seven years of age, was asked by an atheist, how large she supposed her God to be; to which she with admirable readiness replied: "He is so great that the heavens cannot contain him, and yet so kindly condescending, as to dwell in my little heart."

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said: "I wonder where they bury the sinners!"

BOY DESTROYED BY A BEAR.—A most singular and unfortunate event occurred in the rear of the Catholic Chapel in Portland, (N. B.) on Tuesday last. It appears that two young lads went about a mile into the woods for the purpose of picking berries, when a bear deliberately walked from the thicket and carried one of them off. The ill-fated lad was between 11 and 12 years of age, the son of a laboring man named Coyle, who thus without a moment's notice was deprived of a promising boy. Search was afterwards made, and the mutilated remains were discovered. The bear was accompanied by a cub, and was evidently its dam.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

The speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in the Senate on Monday, is published in full in the *Intelligencer* and *Union*. It, together with the subsequent debate, fills more than thirteen columns of those papers. The speech will no doubt be published in pamphlet, and widely distributed. The following are the closing passages of the main speech. They are in Mr. Clay's happiest style:

Mr. President, I wish I had the physical power to give utterance to the many, many ideas which I still have; but I have it not. I must hasten towards a conclusion.

The responsibility of this great measure passes from the hands of the committee, and from my hands. They know, that it is an awful and tremendous responsibility. I hope that you will meet it with a just conception, and a true appreciation of its magnitude, and the magnitude of consequences which may ensue from your decision one way or the other. The alternatives, I fear, which the measure presents, are concord and increased discord; a servile civil war—originating in its causes on the lower Rio Grande, and terminating, possibly, in its consequences with the upper Rio Grande, in the Santa Fe country—or the restoration of harmony and fraternal kindness.

I believe, from the bottom of my soul, that the measure is the reunion of this Union. I believe it is the dove of peace, which, taking its aerial flight from the dome of the Capitol, carries the glad tidings of assured peace and restored harmony to all the remotest extremities of this distracted land. I believe that it will be attended with all these beneficial effects. And now let us discard all resentment, all passions, all petty jealousies, all personal desires, all love of place, all hating after the gilded crumbs which fall from the table of power. Let us forget popular fears, from whatever quarter they may spring. Let us go to the limpid fountain of unadulterated patriotism, and, performing a solemn lustration, return divested of all selfish, sinister, and sordid impurities, and think alone of our God, our country, our consciences, and our glorious Union—that Union without which we shall be torn into hostile fragments, and sooner or later become the victims of military despotism or foreign domination.

Mr. President, what is an individual man? An atom, almost invisible without a magnifying glass—a mere speck upon the surface of the immense universe—not a second in time compared to immeasurable, never-failing, never-beginning, and never-ending eternity; a drop of water in the great deep, which evaporates, and is borne off by the winds; a grain of sand, which is soon gathered to the dust from which it sprung. Shall a being so small, so petty, so fleeting, so evanescent, oppose itself to the onward march of a great nation, to subsist for ages and ages to come—oppose itself to that long life of posterity, which, issuing from our loins, will endure during the existence of the world! Forbid it, God! Let us look at our country and our cause; elevate ourselves to the dignity of pure and disinterested patriots, and save our country from all impending dangers. What, if, in the march of this nation to greatness and power, we should be buried beneath the wheels that propel it onward. What are we, what is any man worth who is not ready and willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country when it is necessary?

Now, Mr. President, allow me to make a short appeal to some senators—to the whole of the Senate.—Here is my friend from Virginia, [Mr. Mason] of whom I have never been without hopes. I have thought of the revolutionary blood of George Mason which flows in his veins—of the blood of his own father—of his own accomplished father—my friend—my cherished friend for many years. Can he, knowing, as I think he must know, the wishes of the people of his own State—can he, with the knowledge he possesses of the public sentiment there, and of the high obligation cast upon him by his noble ancestry—can he hazard Virginia's greatest and most glorious work at last which she, perhaps, more than any other State, contributed her moral and political power to effect! Can he put at hazard this noble Union with all its beneficent effects and consequences, in the pursuit of abstraction and metaphysical theories—objects unattainable or impossible in their nature—while that honor of our own common native State, which I reverence and respect with

as much devotion as he does, while the honor of the South are preserved unimpaired by this measure?

I appeal, sir, to the senators from Rhode Island and from Delaware, my little friends, which have stood by me, and by which I have stood, in all the vicissitudes of my political life; two glorious, patriotic little States, which, if there is to be a breaking up of the waters of this Union, will be swallowed up in the common deluge, and left without support. Will they hazard that Union which is their strength, their power, their greatness?

Let such an event as I have alluded to occur, and where will be the sovereign power of Delaware and Rhode Island? If this Union shall become separated, new unions, new confederacies will arise. And with respect to this—if there be any—I hope there is no one in the Senate—before whose imagination is fitting the idea of a great southern confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the mouth of the Mississippi—I say in my place never! never! never! we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi, consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or upon the turrets of the Crescent City—never—never!—I call upon the South.

Sir, we have hard words—bitter words, bitter thoughts, unpleasant feelings towards each other in the progress of this measure. Let us sacrifice these feelings. Let us go to the altar of our country and swear as the oath was taken of old, that we stand by her; we will support her; that we will uphold her constitution; that we will preserve her Union, and that we will pass this great, comprehensive, and healing system of measures, which will hush all the jarring elements, and bring peace and tranquility to our homes. Let me, Mr. President, in conclusion, say that the most disastrous consequences would occur, in my opinion, were we to go home, doing nothing to satisfy and tranquilize the country upon these great questions.—What will be the judgment of mankind, what the judgment of that portion of mankind who are looking up on the progress of this scheme of self-government, as being that which holds the highest hopes and expectations of ameliorating the condition of mankind—what will be the judgment of our constituents when we return to them, and they ask us, how have you left your country? Is all quiet—all happy? Are all the seeds of distraction or division crushed and dissipated? And, sir, when you come into the bosom of your family—when you come to converse with the partner of your fortunes, of your happiness, and of your sorrows—and when, in the midst of the common offspring of both of you, she asks you, "Is there any danger of civil war? Is there any danger of the torch being applied to any portion of the country? Have you settled the question which you have been so long discussing and deliberating upon at Washington? Is all peace and all quiet?" What response, Mr. President, can you make to that wife of your choice and those children with whom you have been blessed by God? Will you go home and leave all in disorder and confusion—all unsettled—all open? The contentions and agitations of the past will be increased and augmented by the agitations resulting from our neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall stand condemned by all human judgment below, and of those above it is not for me to speak. We shall stand condemned by our own consciences, by our own constituents, by our own country. The measure may be defeated. I have been aware that its passage for many days was not absolutely certain.—From the first to the last I believed it would pass; because from the first to the last I believed it was founded on the principles of just and righteous concession—of mutual conciliation. I believe that it deals unjustly to no part of the republic; that it saves their honor, and, as far as it is dependent upon Congress, saves the interests of all quarters of the country. But, sir, I have known that the decision of its fate depends upon four or five votes in the Senate of the United States, and upon whose ultimate judgment we could not count upon the one side or the other with absolute certainty. Its fate is now committed to the hands of the Senate, and to those five or six votes to which I have referred. It may be defeated. It is possible that, for the chastisement of our sins or transgressions, the rod of providence may be still applied to us, may be still suspended over us. But, if defeated, it will be a triumph of ultraism and impracticability—a triumph of a most extraordinary conjunction of

extremes—a victory won by abolitionism—a victory achieved by free-soilism—the victory of discord and agitation over peace and tranquillity; and I pray to Almighty God that it may not, in consequence of the inauspicious result, lead to the most unhappy and disastrous consequences to our beloved country.—[Applause.]

Extracts from English Papers.

Monument to Sir Robert Peel.—The whole country is moving to do honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. The House of Commons erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey. The great merchants and citizens of London meet on Monday, in the Mansion House, to consider the most fitting steps to be taken to carry out the wishes of the "city." All the large towns are busy in subscribing, meeting and arranging—each town to have its special statue. At Bury, the birth place of the departed statesman, the sum of £1,500 is already in hand. Manchester has already £3,000 in hand.

The Will of Sir Robert Peel.—The following are given as the terms of the first Sir Robert Peel's will. After testating Drayton Park, and the other large estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, it proceeds to recite sums, to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million, previously advanced to, or settled upon, his several children (not including £9,000 per annum settled upon his eldest son,) and then bequeaths about £600,000 more, making the portions of his four younger sons £106,000 each, and those of his daughters £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel erected by him at Fazeley, in Staffordshire, £1,000 (afterwards evoked because he had endowed it with lands,) and £6,000 to a school established by him in the said village; to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum in Manchester, and the Lying-in-Hospital in Salford, £100 each. This will is dated July 27, 1830. By a codicil of February 11, 1835, the proportion of his younger sons are increased to £135,000; and of the residue, which is said to have exceeded half a million, four-ninths were bequeathed to the late baronet, and one-ninth to each of his four younger sons. The personal property was sworn at what is technically called "upper value," which means that it exceeded £900,000, and was the first instance of the scale of duties extending to such a sum. The probate stamp was fifteen thousand pounds, and the legacy duties amounted to about ten thousand pounds more.

Scene in the French Assembly.

The Assembly has been occupied in discussing the new restrictive press-laws. On Monday, July 8th, a "scene" was got up. M. Rouher, one of the ministers, said, in the course of his speech, that the revolution of 1848 was a "sad (funeste) catastrophe." At this word the whole opposition rose, and, with tremendous clamor, called on the president to call the minister to order.—This M. Dupin refused to do, but called M. Girardin to order instead. After the noise and tumult, which lasted half an hour, had somewhat abated, M. Girardin, having mounted the tribune to explain, declared that he, for one, would not sit in an assembly in which the revolution of February was declared a disastrous event for France, without the speaker being called to order. M. Girardin, however, was cried down, and descended the tribune pale with anger. In the evening of that day, at a meeting of representatives, he called upon his colleagues to resign their seats in the Assembly en masse, if the minister was not compelled to apologize; but the motion was not acceptable, and nothing has come of it. On Tuesday, M. Victor Hugo referred to the disturbance of the previous day, and delivered a brilliant oration against the reactionists. On a division on the clause requiring an increase in the amount of the caution-money to be lodged by newspapers, the Mountain was signally beaten, and the clause was carried with acclamation. Several amendments were rejected, and four paragraphs of the first article of the law were agreed to. On the Tuesday there was a repetition of the scene of the previous day. M. Rouher wished to speak, but the Mountain would not hear him; and, after a "row" of some quarter of an hour's duration, they left the Assembly, and M. Rouher proceeded. Part of the new law passed is to the effect that all leading articles in the journals must be signed by the writers.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS.—The St. Petersburg Gazette of July 2, the official paper of the Emperor Nicholas, announces that two more battles be-

tween the Russians and Circassians had taken place, in which the loss was immense on both sides. If this much is allowed by the Russians, it is highly probable that they have sustained a defeat at the hands of the Circassians.

MASSACRE BY CANNIBALS.—We gather, from the Hebert Town Herald that the natives have massacred various parties of seamen touching at the Sandal Wood Islands. A fishing establishment, near New Caledonia, had been driven away or massacred; and there was also reason to believe that the French missionaries at Yengin had shared a similar fate. The Mary, cutter, was attacked by the natives at Balade. "They cooked the bodies of the captain and crew ashore, and ate them, after which they burnt the vessel to the water's edge." A boats crew from the Rover's Bride had also been murdered at Effoo.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The cradle ordered by the queen of Spain in anticipation of her accouchment, has cost £6,000.

Miss Eliza Cook is still suffering from severe illness.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay is said to be at present in Scotland, visiting all the battle fields, &c., which he will be called on to depict in the coming volumes of his history.

At the close of a lecture delivered by Lord Brougham, on Wednesday week, at the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law, his lordship announced that in the month of February next, he intended to visit the United States, to confer with his brethren there on the subject of legal education.

Lunching in Virginia.

A terrible outrage took place at Culpepper, Virginia, a few days since. "A mob of 200 men, including justices of the peace, members of the church, and others, proceeded to the jail, resisted the sheriff and carried off William Grayson, a free negro. They dragged him to the woods, where they hanged him. The cause of this high-handed measure is this—Grayson had twice been convicted of murdering David A. Miller, a white man, but each time he appealed, and the General Court granted him new trials, on the ground that the testimony hardly justified suspicion; much less guilt. The mob allowed Grayson one minute to confess. He firmly avowed his innocence of the murder. The mob then placed a rail across between two trees, and strung him up. This outrage has created intense excitement. The papers entreat the Governor to arrest every one concerned in it."

An Incident of the President.

The acts and speeches which marked the closing scenes of Gen. Taylor's life will doubtless be gathered up, and treasured in the memory of his countrymen. The following anecdote is related of him, and whether truly reported or not, is certainly characteristic. The New York Mirror says:

It is but a few days since, when a delegation waited upon him to remonstrate against his liberal position on the slavery question, and to talk of disunion as the inevitable consequence of the admission of California as a free State, that he uttered these memorable words—"Gentlemen," said the President, "if ever the flag of Disunion is raised within the borders of these United States while I occupy the Chair, I will plant the stars and stripes along side of it, and with my own hand strike it down, if not a soul comes to my aid south of Mason & Dixon's line!"

In speaking of the manifestations of sorrow throughout the Nation for the death of the late President the *Journal of Commerce* remarks: "There is far more sincerity than is usual on occasions for public mourning, for in truth, Gen. Taylor had enthroned himself in the hearts of the people, and they feel as if they had lost a father and a friend. Heaven grant that the bereavement may be sanctified to them!"

SPECIMEN LAWYERS.—G. W. Niles and N. W. Roberts, Esqs., members of the New York bar, have been arrested for conspiring with Ellen Sullivan and obtaining from Henry Havens, a Front street merchant, \$1500 upon a sham suit for crim. con. Niles is also charged with obtaining a chattel mortgage from S. J. Prosser, by sending a man after him, whom he kept regularly in his employ as a constable, but who held no such office.

The officers and cadets at West Point have contributed three hundred dollars to the Washington monument, and the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, during the month of June, four hundred dollars.

From Washington.
Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
July 26, 1850.

The Compromise is daily gaining ground in the Senate, and the general impression is that it will pass, but by a very close vote; and its opponents are determined that not a vote shall be lost, and they will endeavor to consume time in debate upon the amendments now under consideration, and prevent the vote being taken until Mr. Webster's successor shall arrive, who undoubtedly will vote against it. Rumor assigns the seat to Mr. Hoar, of Concord, a lawyer of considerable eminence and distinction in his own State, and, I believe, not unknown to South Carolina. The vote will not be taken until next week, and if this very important and long debated bill passes the Senate, its success in the House may be regarded as sure, as the new administration is certainly not committed against it, and it is generally supposed to be favorable to the bill, which will secure the votes of many Whigs, who have heretofore stood upon the plan proposed by the late President.

The House are hard at work upon the appropriation for West Point, and have assumed a business-like air, which evinces a determination to "do up their business and adjourn." Secretaries Corwin and Webster have entered upon their duties, and Messrs. Bates and Crittenden are expected to arrive soon. It is said despatches have been received from them indicating their acceptance.

A friend who called on Secretary Webster yesterday, says he found him at his post busily engaged, surrounded by papers and books, and upon intimating to him his intention soon to call upon business, he replied, "I shall always be ready to receive all who call upon me with business, and shall with pleasure attend to them."

Intelligence has been just received of the death of Hon. D. P. King, member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts. He died yesterday at his residence in Danvers, of dysentery. He was a gentleman highly esteemed here, as well as at home, a good Whig, and an able representative.

July 27.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., presented the credentials of Mr. Ewing, who has been appointed by the Governor of Ohio a member of the Senate in place of Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Ewing appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. A message was received from the House, announcing the death of D. P. King, a member of the House from Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., made an appropriate and feeling address, and concluded by offering the customary resolutions for mourning, which were passed. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Rockwell, of Mass., announced the death of one his colleagues, Mr. King, and made a brief but pathetic speech. He closed with offering the usual resolutions.

Mr. Winthrop seconded the resolutions in a beautiful notice of the life and character of the deceased.

Mr. Chandler, of Pa., made some deeply impressive and appropriate remarks.

The resolutions were then adopted. And the House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The amount of California gold received at the Philadelphia Mint, up to June 30th, as per former statement, was \$15,650,000. Amount received from 1st to 12th July, inclusive, 2,000,000.

Making a total of \$17,750,000. It may be interesting to remark that the weight of the above amount of gold is about twenty-nine tons.

A correspondent, a wag in his way, says that when a young man, he occupied a chamber separated from that of a married couple by a thin partition. One cold night he heard the rough voice of the husband grumble out,

"Take away your hoof!" To which the wife replied in a querulous tone: "Ah! you did not speak so when we were first married—then you used to say to me, 'Take away your little hoosy, footsy, tootsy!'"

EXECUTION OF PARSON.—Pearson, the murderer, was executed in Boston, Mass., on the 26th July. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step. After looking around him, and taking a last look upon all things earthly, he made a speech, confessed his guilt, and was launched into eternity. He appeared to die penitent, and without a struggle.

Interview between Mr. Littlefield and Professor Webster.—The Boston Journal gives the following account of an interview between Ephraim Littlefield, janitor of the Medical College, and Professor Webster, which took place at Leverett street jail on Wednesday afternoon.

At the solicitation of Professor Webster, Mr. Littlefield, the janitor of the Medical College, and principal witness for the government on the trial of Prof. Webster, visited the jail, and had an interview with the condemned man in the presence of Mr. Andrews, the jailor. As he went into the cell, Prof. Webster greeted him with great cordiality, taking him by the hand, and told him he had long been desirous of seeing him, in order to make his acknowledgments to him. Prof. Webster said he had done him, Littlefield, great injustice, and asked his forgiveness.

Mr. Littlefield replied, "I forgive you, Dr. Webster, with all my heart, and I pity and sympathize with you." He told him that it was a painful thing to go on to the stand and testify against him, but that he felt it to be his duty, and had no right to shrink from it. If he had testified to anything that was not strictly correct, it was not done intentionally by him; if he had, asked his (Webster's) forgiveness.

Mr. Webster replied—"Mr. Littlefield, all that you said was true—you have misrepresented nothing—but, as a dying man, I have no recollection in regard to the sledge hammer!" He requested an interview with Mr. Littlefield's wife, who will, we understand, visit him this (Thursday) afternoon.

Both Prof. Webster and Littlefield were most affected during the interview, and they parted with mutual good feeling.

We are also informed, that Prof. Webster seems perfectly resigned and very penitent. He says that he has made his peace above, and is prepared to die. His only sorrow is concerning his unfortunate family. The officers of the jail have no apprehension that he will commit suicide. No one is permitted to see him unless they hold a permit from the Sheriff.

Professor Webster, it is remarked by a Boston editor, is still "Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy," not having yet resigned his office.

Littlefield, the janitor has purchased a farm in Sharon, Vt., with the reward paid him for discovering the murderer of Dr. Parkman.

Oregon.

We have dates from Oregon to May 30th. The Legislature adjourned on the 26th.

A joint resolution was offered to inquire into "the propriety of calling a convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution, preparatory to admitting this Territory as a State into the Union."—But this resolution was deferred, by adopting the following as its substitute:

"Resolved, that our Delegate in Congress be requested to use his influence to have the organic law of the Territory so amended that the Governor and Secretary may be elected by the people."

Laborers of all kinds are in great requisition—Carpenters receive from \$8 to \$12 per day—common day laborers \$4 to \$5 per day. Tailors charge \$30 for making a dress coat, and \$8 to \$10 for vests and pantaloons. School teachers are in great demand, and at their own price. An Oregonian writes to his friend thus: "As to emigrants, let them come on—here we have the greatest plenty of the two prime articles—health and money. With these and an abundance of provisions, we hold the greatest inducements to emigration to this country."

Gov. Ranisey, the Governor of Minnesota, who has for some time been absent on an expedition into the Chippewa country, around the head waters of the Mississippi, returned to the seat of Government on the 7th inst. The St. Paul Chronicle of the 8th says:

"He penetrated as far as Cass Lake, about five hundred miles above St. Paul. He represents a trip of this kind as pleasant and novel in the extreme, and the country grand and romantic to the highest degree. We are sorry we have not time and space to give a detailed account of the voyage. A most interesting fact in regard to agriculture is, that on the borders of Cass Lake the Missionaries have fine fields of winter wheat growing. Their potatoes and other vegetables look as forward and thrifty as any in this part of the Territory."